

What is the New Caledonia energy transition scheme?

Guided by the Agence Calédonienne de l'Energie (ACE), the New Caledonia Energy Transition Scheme (STENC) defines the island's energy policy up to 2030.

What is New Caledonia's energy policy?

As a country of Oceania, one of the parts of the world most impacted by climate change, New Caledonia wishes to be exemplary in terms of energy policy. Building on the Paris Agreement, the Congress of New Caledonia adopted the Energetic Transition Scheme of New Caledonia (STENC) in June 2016. The scheme has three main objectives for 2030:

What is New Caledonia's energy mix?

New Caledonia's energy mix consists of 97.7% fossil fuels, including 54.1% petroleum products (mainly fuel oil and diesel), 43.6% coal, and 2.3% renewable energies. The metallurgical industry consumes 61.2% of the total energy consumption of the territory.

What is New Caledonia's main energy source?

New Caledonia depends on imports for 96% of its energy needs, mainly used in mining operations. Imports of coal and oil products remain the main energy sources of the territory.

What is the role of the Caledonian Energy Agency?

The Caledonian Energy Agency's role is to implement the energy transition scheme set out by the government and to contribute to the development of the electrical system. It also promotes the rational use of energy and the development of renewable energies.

Why is New Caledonia so vulnerable?

The dependence and size of New Caledonia's market compared to larger countries in the Asia-Pacific zone makes the island very vulnerable in terms of energy supply - an unnecessary level of dependence considering the local renewable resources that could be exploited on the island.

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developing areas. Energy self-sufficiency has been defined as total primary energy production divided by total

primary energy supply. Energy trade includes all commodities in Chapter 27 of the Harmonised System (HS). Capacity utilisation is calculated as annual generation divided by year-end capacity x 8,760h/year. Avoided

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New Caledonia's energy mix is 97.7% fossil fuel, including 54.1% petroleum products (mainly fuel oil and diesel), 43.6% coal, and 2.3% renewable energies. This high energy dependence is directly linked to the metallurgical industry which consumes 61.2% of the total energy consumption of the territory.

Guided by the Agence Calédonienne de l'Energie (ACE), the New Caledonia Energy Transition Scheme (STENC) defines the island's energy policy up to 2030. Adopted by Congress in 2016, STENC revolves around three main objectives: a sharp reduction in energy consumption, the development of renewable energies and the reduction of greenhouse gas ...

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The Energy Transition Plan (STENC) defines New Caledonia's energy strategy for 2030. Adopted in June 2016, it constitutes the policy framework applicable until 2030. the STENC is structured around three main components: an extensive energy saving program, development of renewable energy to improve New Caledonia's energy self-sufficiency and a ...

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New Caledonia: Many of us want an overview of how much energy our country consumes, where it comes



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from, and if we're making progress on decarbonizing our energy mix. This page provides the data for your chosen country across all of the key metrics on this topic.



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